



U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST

CHAIRMAN JEFF SESSIONS

CHART BOOK

Record-breaking visa issuances propelling U.S. to immigration highs never before seen

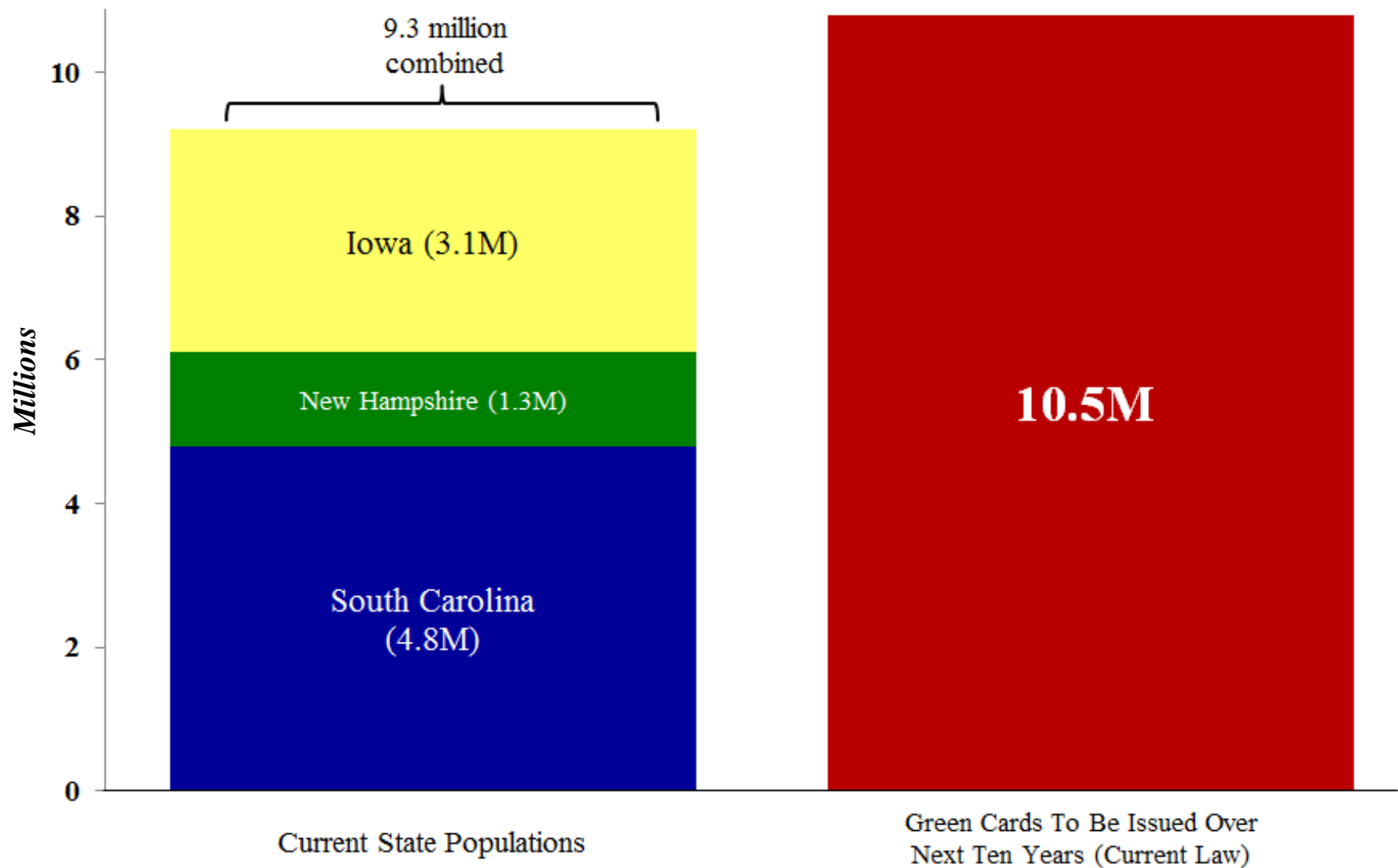
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“It is not mainstream, but extreme, to continue surging immigration beyond all historical precedent”

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U.S. To Issue More Green Cards Over The Next Decade Than Combined Populations Of Iowa, New Hampshire, And South Carolina



BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

The overwhelming majority of immigration to the United States is the result of our visa policies. Each year, millions of visas are issued to temporary workers, foreign students, refugees, asylees, and permanent immigrants for admission into the United States. The lion's share of these visas are for lesser-skilled and lower-paid workers and their dependents who, because they are here on work-authorized visas, are added directly to the same labor pool occupied by current unemployed jobseekers. Expressly because they are admitted into the U.S. on legal immigrant visas, most will be able to draw a wide range of taxpayer-funded benefits, and corporations will be allowed to directly substitute these workers for Americans. Improved border security would have no effect on the continued arrival of these new foreign workers, refugees, and permanent immigrants—because they are all invited here by the federal government.

The most significant of all immigration documents issued by the U.S. is, by far, the “green card.” When a foreign citizen is issued a green card it guarantees them the following benefits inside the United States: lifetime work authorization, access to federal welfare, access to Social Security and Medicare, the ability to obtain citizenship and voting privileges, and the immigration of their family members and elderly relatives.

Under current federal policy, the U.S. issues green cards to approximately 1 million new Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) every single year. For instance, Department of Homeland Security statistics show that the U.S. issued 5.25 million green cards in the last five years, for an average of 1.05 million new legal permanent immigrant annually.

These ongoing visa issuances are the result of federal law, and their number can be adjusted at any time with a new federal law. However, unlike other autopilot policies—such as tax rates or spending programs—there is virtually no national discussion or media coverage over how many visas we issue, to whom we issue them and on what basis, or how the issuance of these visas to individuals living in foreign countries impacts the interests of people already living in this country.

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

If Congress does not pass a new federal law to reduce the number of green cards issued each year, the U.S. will legally add 10 million or more new permanent immigrants over the next 10 years—a bloc of new permanent residents larger than populations of Iowa, New Hampshire, and South Carolina combined. All of these new permanent immigrants will be added on top of the current population of permanent immigrants in the United States.

This has substantial economic implications.

The post-World War II boom decades of the 1950s and 1960s averaged together less than 3 million green cards per decade—or about 285,000 annually. Due to lower immigration rates, the total foreign-born population in the United States dropped from about 10.8 million in 1945 to 9.7 million in 1960 and 9.6 million in 1970.

These lower midcentury immigration levels were the product of a federal policy change: after the last period of large-scale immigration that had begun in roughly 1880, immigration rates were lowered to reduce admissions. The foreign-born share of the U.S. population fell for six consecutive decades, from 1910 through 1960.

Legislation enacted in 1965, among other factors, substantially increased low-skilled immigration. Since 1970, the foreign-born population in the United States has increased more than four-fold—to a record 42.1 million today. The foreign-born share of the population has risen from fewer than 1 in 21 in 1970, to presently approaching 1 in 7. As the supply of available labor has increased, so too has downward pressure on wages. Georgetown and Hebrew University economics professor Eric Gould has observed that “the last four decades have witnessed a dramatic change in the wage and employment structure in the United States... The overall evidence suggests that the manufacturing and immigration trends have hollowed-out the overall demand for middle-skilled workers in all sectors, while increasing the supply of workers in lower skilled jobs. Both phenomena are producing downward pressure on the relative wages of workers at the low end of the income distribution.”

During the low-immigration period from 1948-1973, real median compensation for U.S. workers increased more than 90 percent. By contrast, real average hourly wages were lower in 2014 than they were in 1973, four decades earlier.

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

Harvard Economist George Borjas also documented the effects of high immigration rates on African-American workers, writing that “a 10% immigration-induced increase in the supply of workers in a particular skill group reduced the black wage of that group by 2.5%.” Past immigrants are additionally among those most economically impacted by the arrival of large numbers of new workers brought in to compete for the same jobs. In Los Angeles County, for example, 1 in 3 recent immigrants are living below the poverty line. And this federal policy of new large-scale admissions continues unaltered at a time when automation is reducing hiring, and when a record share of our own workers here in America are not employed.

President Coolidge articulated how a slowing of immigration would benefit both U.S.-born and immigrant-workers: “We want to keep wages and living conditions good for everyone who is now here or who may come here. As a nation, our first duty must be to those who are already our inhabitants, whether native or immigrants. To them we owe an especial and a weighty obligation.”

It is worth observing that the 10 million grants of new permanent residency under current law is not an estimate of total new immigration over the next decade. In fact, the increased distribution of legal immigrant visas tend to correlate with increased flows of immigration illegally: the former helps provide networks and pull factors for the latter. Most of the countries who send the largest numbers of citizens with green cards are also the countries who send the most citizens illegally. The Census Bureau estimates 13 million new immigrants will arrive, on net, between now and 2024—hurtling the U.S. past all recorded figures in terms of the foreign-born share of total population, quickly eclipsing the watermark recorded 105 years ago during the 1880–1920 immigration wave before immigration rates were lowered. Absent new legislation to lower green card allotments and the unprecedented level of future immigration, the Census Bureau projects immigration as a share of population will continue setting new records each year, for all time.

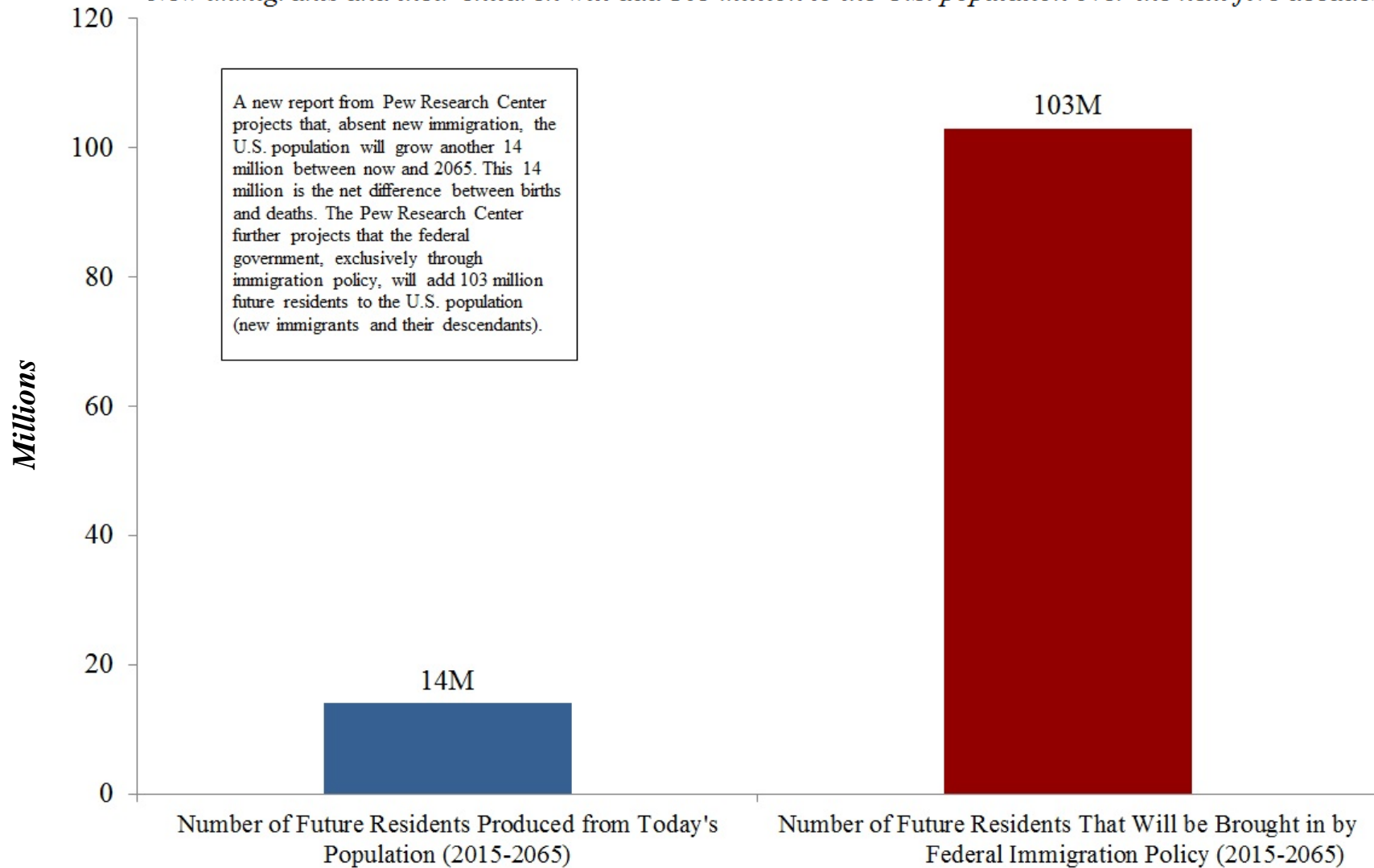
Yet the immigration “reform” considered by Congress most recently—the 2013 Senate “Gang of Eight” comprehensive immigration bill—would have tripled the number of green cards issued over the next 10 years. Instead of issuing 10 million green cards, the Gang of Eight proposal would have issued at least 30 million green cards during the next decade (or more than 11 times the population of the City of Chicago).

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

Polling from Gallup and Fox shows that Americans want lawmakers to reduce, not increase, immigration rates by a stark 2:1 margin. Reuters puts it at nearly a 3:1 margin. And polling from GOP pollster Kellyanne Conway shows that by the huge margin of nearly 10:1 people of all backgrounds are united in their belief that U.S. companies seeking workers should raise wages for those already living here—instead of bringing in new labor from abroad.

For Every 1 New American Added To The Population, Immigration Will Add 7 More

New immigrants and their children will add 105 million to the U.S. population over the next five decades



Source: Pew Research Center. Chart produced by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and the National Interest, Chairman Jeff Sessions.

For Every 1 New American Added To The Population, Immigration Will Add 7 More

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

October 3rd marked the 50th anniversary of the Immigration and Nationality Act. According to Pew Research, in the five decades since the Act's adoption, 59 million immigrants have entered the United States. Pew further estimates that, including the descendants of those new arrivals, immigration policy added 72 million people to the population of the United States. In 1970, fewer than 1 in 21 Americans were foreign-born; today, nearly 1 in 7 are foreign-born. The United States has taken in four times more worldwide immigrants than any other nation on Earth. Over the next five decades, Pew projects that new immigration, including the descendants of those new immigrants, will add 103 million to the current U.S. population. The net addition of 103 million new persons is exclusively the result of new immigration of persons not currently in the U.S. The 103 million figure does not include any immigrants currently in the U.S. or their future children. (As a side note: Pew data shows that new foreign-born arrivals will not lower today's median U.S. age of 38; Pew estimates the median age of the foreign-born in 2065 will approach 53.)

Pew also found that, by more than a 3-1 margin, Americans wished to see immigration rates reduced – not raised. Unless such reductions are enacted, the foreign-born share of the U.S. population will soon eclipse the highest levels ever recorded in U.S. history and will keep climbing to new all-time records every decade of the 21st century. Pew projects that by 2065, more than 1 in 3 U.S. residents will either be foreign-born or have foreign-born parents, assuming no law is passed to reduce immigration rates. By contrast, in the 20th century, after the foreign-born population share peak reached in 1910, immigration was reduced for the next six consecutive decades.

Lower-income workers, including millions of prior immigrants, are among those most severely impacted by the vast inflow of new workers competing for the same jobs at lower wages. Across the economy, average hourly wages are lower today than in 1973, while the share of people not working is at nearly a four-decade high. Yet the Senate's Gang of Eight bill would have tripled green card issuances over the next decade (issuing more new green cards than the entire population of Texas) and the industry-backed I-squared bill would triple admission of new H-1B foreign workers provided to technology corporations as low-wage substitutes for their existing workers.

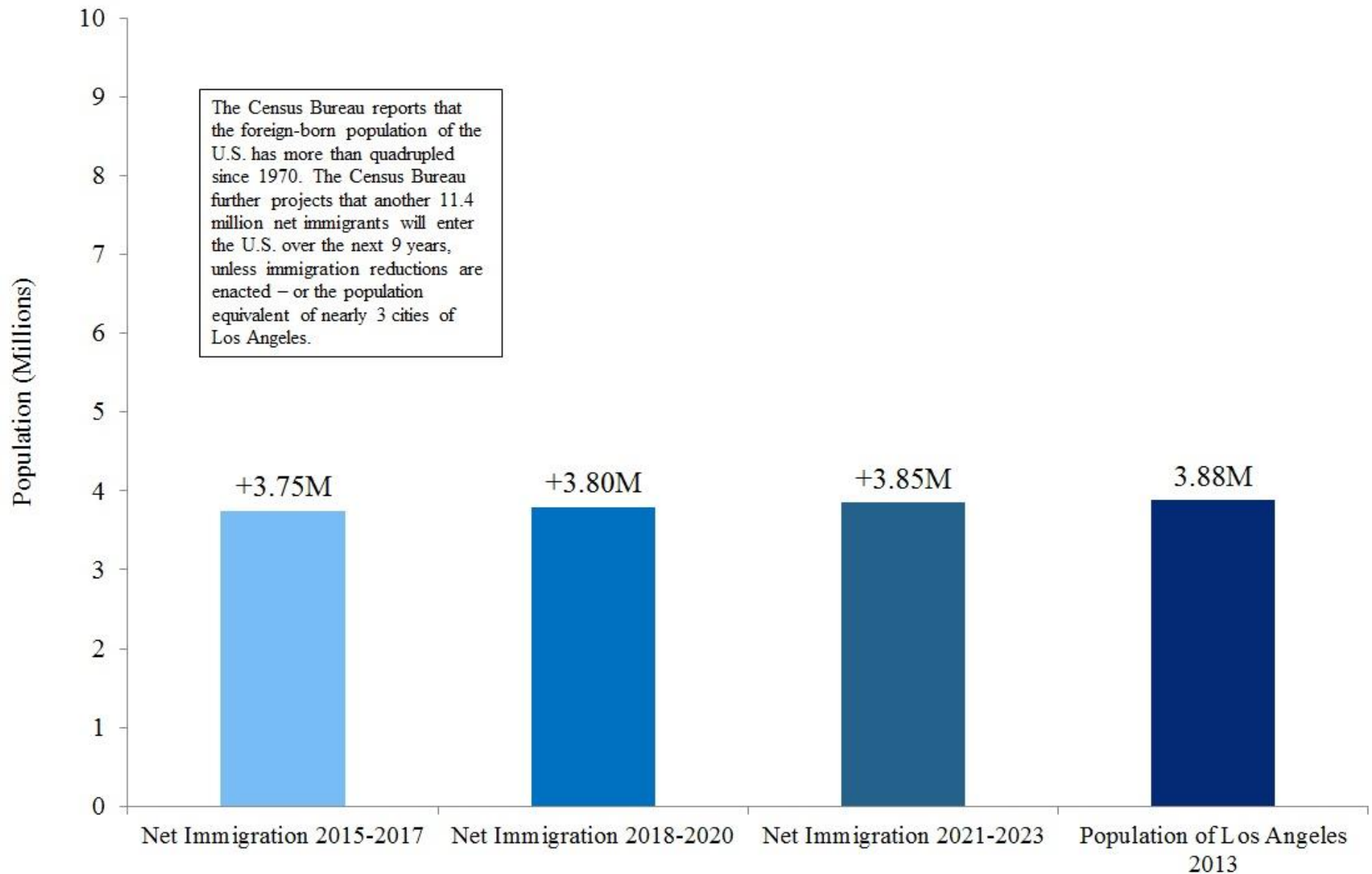
BACKGROUND CONTINUED

As Chairman Sessions said:

“We should not admit people in larger numbers than we can reasonably expect to vet, assimilate, and absorb into our schools, communities, and labor markets. It is not compassionate but uncaring to bring in so many people that there are not enough jobs for them or the people already here. Over the last four decades, immigration levels have quadrupled. The Census Bureau projects that we will add another 14 million immigrants over the next decade. It is not mainstream, but extreme, to continue surging immigration beyond all historical precedent. It is time for moderation to prevail, and for us to focus on improving the jobs, wages, and security of the 300 million people already living inside our borders.”

Polling from Kellyanne Conway shows that, by nearly a 10-1 margin, Americans of all backgrounds are united in their belief that companies should raise wages and improve working conditions for people already living in the United States – instead of bringing in new labor from abroad.

Immigration Adds 1 New Los Angeles Every 3 Years



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 National Population Projections. Chart produced by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and the National Interest, Chairman Jeff Sessions

Immigration Adds 1 New Los Angeles Every 3 Years

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

The United States Census Bureau projects that net immigration – the difference between the number of immigrants coming versus the number going – is now 1.24 million annually, and quickly rising. For the three years from 2015-2017, the Census Bureau estimates that approximately 3.75 million immigrants on net will enter the United States. For 2018-2020, Census projects another 3.80 million. And for 2021-2023, Census projects we will add 3.85 million. To put that in numerical perspective, the population of the entire City of Los Angeles as of 2013 was an estimated 3.88 million.

This is not, however, a total estimate of the full impact of immigration on population. Adding in the future children of new immigrant arrivals (as well as subtracting population deaths) the Pew Research Center estimates future immigration will add 103 million new people to the U.S. population over the next fifty years (or more than the equivalent of 25 cities of Los Angeles). Within just eight years, the foreign-born share of the U.S. population will eclipse all prior historical records and continue setting new all-time records every year to follow.

From 1965 through 2015, 59 million immigrants were admitted to the U.S. (cumulative, not net) – more than quadrupling the foreign-born population of the country. In 1970, fewer than 1 in 21 U.S. residents were born abroad; today it is nearly 1 in 7.

After the numerically smaller 1880-1920 immigration wave, immigration was reduced for the next half-century. By contrast, we are about to stack a new record 5-decade immigration wave on top of the last record 5-decade immigration wave we just completed – for *100 years of uninterrupted fast-growing immigration*.

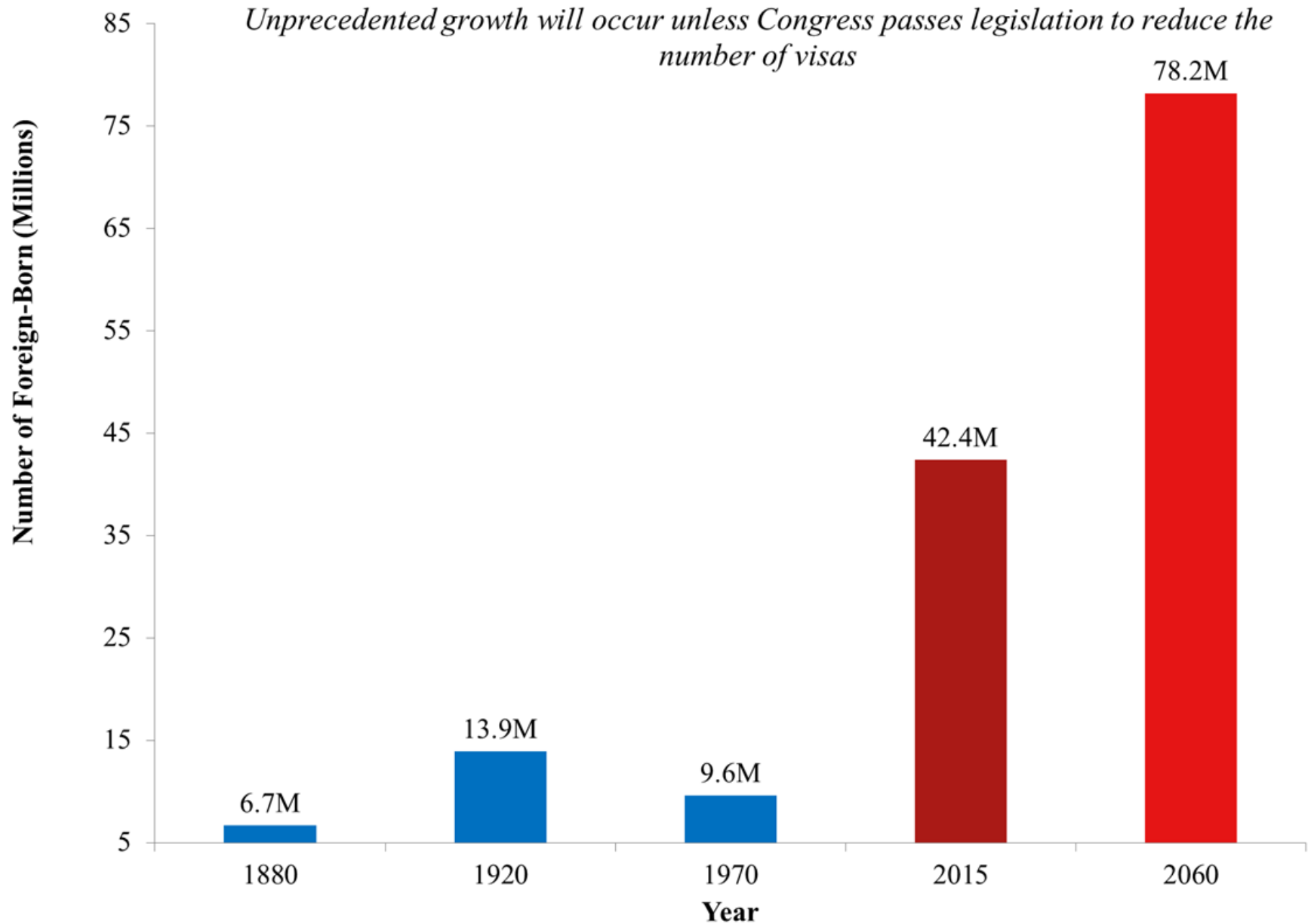
The document primarily responsible for the annual flow of immigration into the United States is the green card – of which more than 1 million are issued annually – which provides the recipient with lifetime residency in the United States, lifetime work authorization in the United States, the ability to collect federal welfare and entitlements, and a guaranteed path to becoming a full voting citizen. Therefore, current immigration growth will continue unless Congress passes a law to reduce the number of green card issuances.

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

Without such changes, the Census Bureau projects that, on our current immigration policy baseline, every single year the total number of immigrants in the United States will increase, the annual rate of immigrant admissions will increase, and the foreign-born share of the population will increase. Pew polling data shows that 83% of the public opposes this baseline and believes the level of immigration should either be frozen or reduced, including 92% of Republicans. By a 3-1 margin across all voting blocs, Americans want immigration reduced, not increased. By a nearly 10-1 margin, Americans of all backgrounds are united in the belief that companies with positions to fill should raise wages instead of bringing in new foreign labor from abroad.

To read about how this unprecedented wave of new workers reduces wages and employment for our existing workers (immigrant and U.S.-born) read the op-ed from Chairman Sessions and Congressman Dave Brat [here](#). The op-ed also discusses how, despite this record-breaking inflow of new workers, the Senate's Gang of Eight bill would have *tripled* green card issuances over the next decade, while the industry-backed 'I-squared' bill would triple admissions of new H-1B foreign workers provided to technology corporations as low-wage substitutes for their existing workers.

Uncharted Waters: Immigrant Population To Grow More Than 700 Percent From 1970 Levels



Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Chart produced by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and the National Interest, Chairman Jeff Sessions.

Uncharted Waters: Immigrant Population To Grow More Than 700 Percent From 1970 Levels

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

After the 1880-1920 immigration wave, Congress reduced immigration. There was zero net growth in the immigrant population from 1920 through 1970 – in fact, the immigrant population shrank considerably over this time – even as the total population of the United States roughly doubled. Covering the entire time period from 1880-1970, the foreign-born population grew roughly 40 percent. By comparison, from 1970 through 2060, Census data shows the immigrant population will increase an unprecedented 715 percent - unless Congress reduces visa allocations.

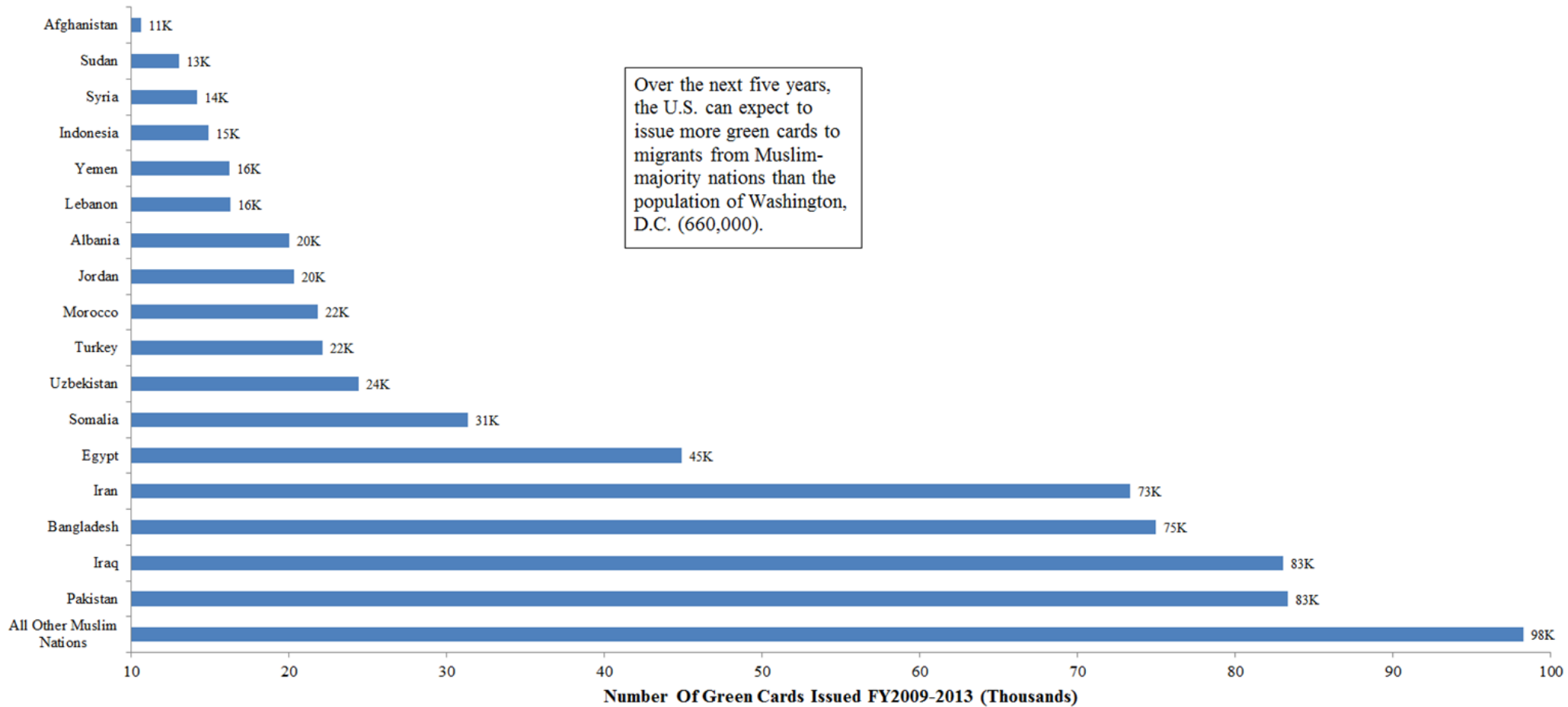
Today, the foreign-born population is already at an all-time high of 42.4 million. Measured as a percentage of total national population, it is set to soon surpass the highest levels ever recorded and continue rising to new unseen records every year and decade to follow.

Census data shows the U.S. will add the population equivalent of 1 new city of Los Angeles exclusively through new immigration every three years. Including the future children of new arrivals, Pew data shows new immigration will add the equivalent of 25 cities of Los Angeles over the next fifty years – even as today's excess labor supply pulls down wages, as manufacturing jobs go overseas, and as automation reduces demand for workers. Nearly 1 in 4 U.S. residents in their prime-working years is not working; median household income today is more than \$4,000 beneath levels reached fifteen years ago.

By a nearly 10:1 margin, Americans of all backgrounds agree that companies should raise wages instead of importing new foreign labor. Yet, the Gang of Eight bill would have radically accelerated the already-colossal and historic flow of foreign labor by tripling the issuance of green cards over the next ten years and doubling the flow of foreign workers. And the recently-passed omnibus funded a large refugee expansion and dramatically increased the inflow of H-2B workers to fill blue-collar jobs.

U.S. Issued 680,000 Green Cards To Migrants From Muslim Nations Over The Last 5 Years

Top receiving countries from FY09-FY13 were Pakistan, Iraq, and Bangladesh



Source: Department of Homeland Security, Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. Chart produced by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and The National Interest, Chairman Jeff Sessions.

U.S. Issued 680,000 Green Cards To Migrants From Muslim Nations Over The Last 5 Years

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

According to published Department of Homeland Security (DHS) data, the U.S. issued 680,000 green cards to migrants from Muslim-majority countries in the five-year period from FY2009 through FY2013. Among those receiving green cards are individuals admitted to the United States as refugees, who must apply for adjustment to Lawful Permanent Resident (green card) status within 1 year of admission. Refugees have instant access to federal welfare and entitlements, along with local benefits and education services; these costs are not offset.

680,000 is not an estimate of total migration, as it does not include temporary migrants who return home, nor is it an estimate of population change, as it does not include births or deaths, among other considerations. Assuming no change in visa policy, the U.S. can expect to give green cards to another 680,000 more migrants from these countries over the next five years. A green card entitles recipients to access federal benefits, lifetime residency, work authorization, and a direct route to becoming a U.S. citizen.

The numbers could be higher still: Census Bureau data shows migration from the Middle East to be one of the fastest-growing categories. Additionally, if left in place, the President's refugee plan would substantially boost the annual number of migrants from this region admitted to the U.S. who, in turn, would be able to petition for their relatives to migrate to the U.S. in the future. Refugee and asylee admissions from Iraq, Somalia, and Iran alone contributed 124,000 individuals from FY09-FY13.

Green Card Totals, FY09-FY13:

Pakistan (83K), Iraq (83K), Bangladesh (75K), Iran (73K), Egypt (45K), Somalia (31K), Uzbekistan (24K), Turkey (22K), Morocco (22K), Jordan (20K), Albania (20K), Lebanon (16K), Yemen (16K), Indonesia (15K), Syria (14K), Sudan (13K), Afghanistan (11K), Sierra Leone (10K), Guinea (8K), Senegal (7K), Saudi Arabia (7K), Algeria (7K), Kazakhstan (7K), Kuwait (5K), Gambia (5K), United Arab Emirates (4K), Azerbaijan (4K), Mali (3K), Burkina Faso (3K), Kyrgyzstan (3K), Kosovo (3K), Mauritania (2K), Tunisia (2K), Tajikistan (2K), Libya (2K), Turkmenistan (1K), Qatar (1K), Chad (1K)

[Note: These are the specific DHS green card totals during this time range for Muslim-majority countries which sent at least one-thousand or more migrants, and include any refugees or asylees who adjusted to LPR status.]

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the foreign-born population in the United States is at a record 41.3 million. One-quarter of the U.S. population is now either foreign-born or has foreign-born parents. The Census Bureau projects the percentage of the population born outside the country will soon pass the highest percentage ever recorded and continue rising to new all-time records never before witnessed – unless Congress passes a law to reduce green card allotments. Without such changes, the Census Bureau projects that, for each coming year the total number of immigrants in the United States will increase, the annual rate of immigrant admissions will increase, and the foreign-born share of the population will increase. Pew polling data shows that 83% of the public (across all parties) opposes this baseline and believes the level of immigration should either be frozen or reduced. By a nearly 10-1 margin, Americans of all backgrounds are united in their shared belief that companies with positions to fill should raise wages instead of bringing in new lower-wage labor from abroad. And yet, despite this, the Senate’s Gang of Eight bill would have *tripled* the issuance of green cards over the next decade, and this year’s I-Squared bill would substantially increase both low-wage guest worker admissions and green card allotments – all on top of the existing record-breaking and unprecedented growth in future immigration.

In 1970, fewer than 1 in 21 U.S. residents were foreign-born. Today, it is nearly 1 in 7 and rising. This enormous growth in the foreign labor supply – driven by green cards – has held down pay and salaries. Wages today are lower than they were in 1973.

Following the numerically-smaller immigration wave from 1880 through 1920, Congress reduced immigration for the next half-century. This migratory pause helped usher in a period of rapid wage growth for both America’s immigrant and US-born workers who were able to rise together into an expanding middle class.

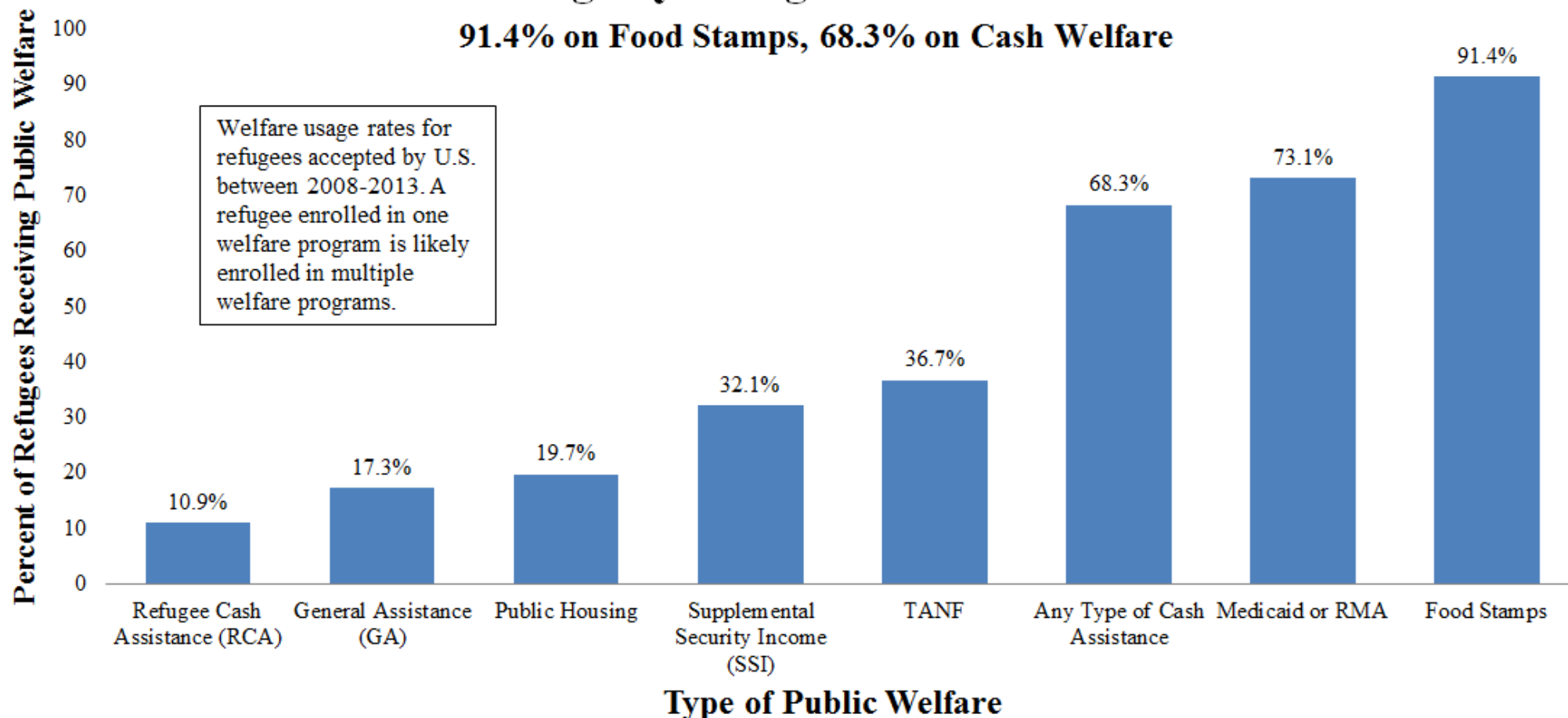
Visa changes enacted in 1965 then helped produce a record wave of new immigration. Congress is now in the midst of stacking another five-decade record-breaking immigration wave on top of this last five-decade wave – producing 100 years of continuous record-breaking immigration. Pew projects that this next immigration wave will add another 103 million to the U.S. population (new immigrant arrivals and their future children) by 2065 – or the population equivalent of 25 cities of Los Angeles.

To curb this extreme level of future immigration growth, as a supermajority of voters wish, will require Congress to take up and pass a bill to reduce the number of visas issued on autopilot each and every year.

[Note: As a numerical frame of reference for contextualizing past and future migratory levels, the population of Washington D.C. is approximately 660,000]

Welfare Usage by Refugees from The Middle East

91.4% on Food Stamps, 68.3% on Cash Welfare



Source: *Office of Refugee Resettlement Annual Report to Congress Fiscal Year 2013*, U.S Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families office of Refugee Resettlement June 11, 2015

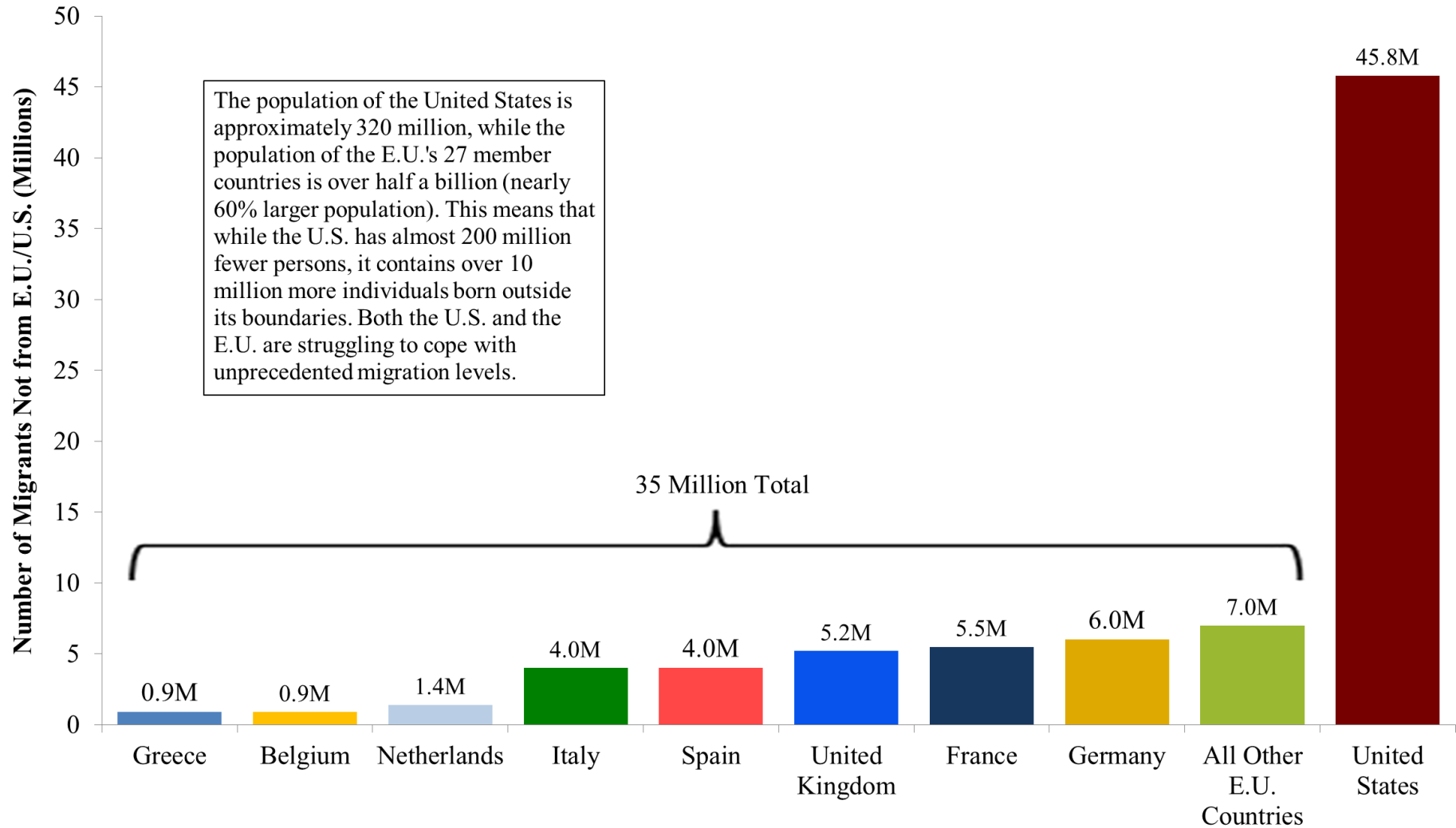
Welfare Usage Rates For Middle Eastern Refugees In The U.S.

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

The statistics in the chart are provided by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The ORR figures defined refugees from the “Middle East” as being from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, and Yemen. During the time period referenced in the chart (FY2008 to FY2013), the United States admitted 115,617 refugees from the Middle East and granted asylum to another 10,026. Also during this time frame, according to the Department of Homeland Security, the United States granted permanent admission to a total of 308,805 individuals from these same 10 Middle Eastern countries (designated as refugee-sending nations) through the issuance of green cards. Those with green cards are Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) of the United States who may apply for citizenship after 5 years and bring their foreign relatives into the U.S. on green cards as well. Refugees are required to apply to adjust to LPR status within 1 year of their admission to the United States. The DHS 2013 report on Refugees and Asylees list the top ten countries, numerically, for refugee admission into the United States as: Iraq, Burma, Bhutan, Somalia, Cuba, Iran, Congo, Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia. More broadly, concerning all immigration, the Migration Policy Institute notes that the U.S. has taken in “about 20 percent of the world's international migrants, even as it represents less than 5 percent of the global population,” and that 1 in 4 U.S. residents is now either an immigrant or born to immigrant parents. The Census projects that another 14 million immigrants will arrive in the United States between now and 2025, easily eclipsing the highest previous historical watermark for foreign-born population share.

America Has 10 Million More Foreign-Born Residents Than The Entire European Union

The U.S. has 45.8 million residents born outside the U.S.; the E.U. has 35 million residents born outside the E.U.



Source: 2013 United Nations International Migration Report and European Commission's Eurostat Database. Chart produced by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and the National Interest, Chairman Jeff Sessions.

America Has 10 Million More Foreign-Born Residents Than The Entire European Union

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

The total population of the 27-member European Union is approximately 503 million, compared to a total United States population of approximately 320 million.

Both the United States and the E.U. – particularly the wealthiest nations in the E.U. – are struggling with the economic and societal effects of unmitigated immigration. Yet, even though the United States has taken in nearly 11 million more migrants born outside its boundaries than the E.U. has taken in from outside its own, American politicians are pushing to increase immigration rates while many E.U. nations are pushing to reduce them.

The most recent major immigration bill considered by the U.S. Congress – the Senate’s ‘Gang of Eight’ immigration bill – proposed to dramatically increase future immigration, including tripling the grants of new permanent residency offered within a single decade. Similarly, the industry-supported Immigration Innovation Act of 2015 (or I-squared) would substantially boost annual net migration into the United States. Given these events, and the American public’s preference – by a wide margin – for immigration reductions, it is worth comparing the relative size and composition of the foreign-born populations in both the U.S. and E.U. countries. In order to use uniform international data, the chart is produced from official United Nations and European Commission reports.

Since citizens of E.U. countries can move into other E.U. countries – in much the same way that citizens of California can move to Missouri – this analysis focuses on a comparison of the number of people living in the U.S. who were born outside the U.S. to the number of people living in the E.U. who were born outside the E.U. Nearly 1 in 7 U.S. residents were born outside the United States while about 1 in 14 E.U. residents were born outside the E.U.

The ten most populous countries in the E.U. (Germany, UK, France, Spain, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Poland, and Romania) contain about 415 million of the E.U.’s 500-million plus residents.

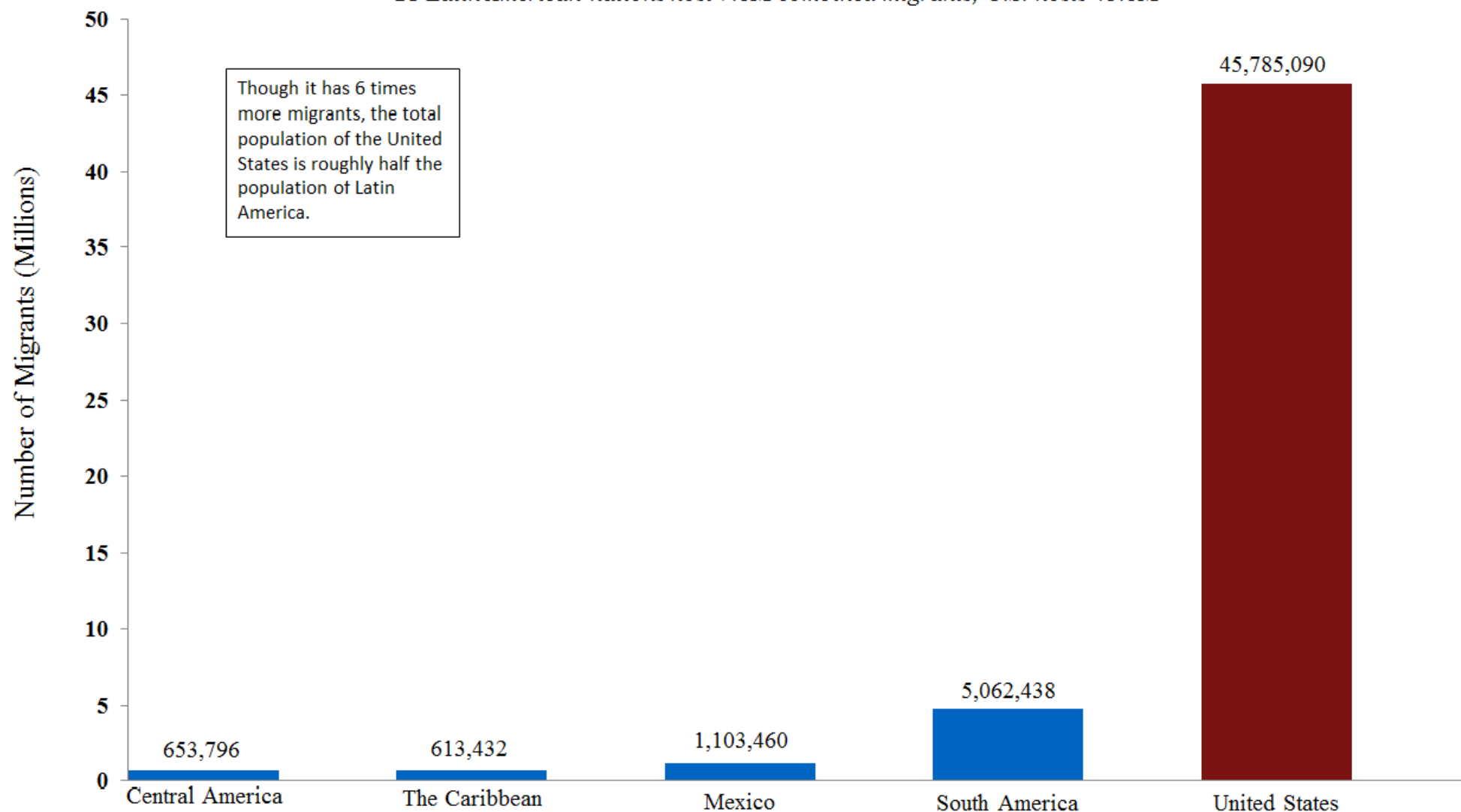
BACKGROUND CONTINUED

These ten E.U. countries are home to 28 million people born outside the E.U. – or nearly 20 million fewer people than the number of people in the U.S. born outside the U.S. (Even including intra-E.U. migration, these 10 countries still have nearly 3 million fewer migrants than the U.S. despite having a population nearly 100 million larger than the U.S.) As a share of the population, roughly 1 in 15 residents of these countries were born outside the E.U., compared to nearly 1 in 7 U.S. residents being born outside the U.S. To put that in context, in 1970 fewer than 1 in 21 U.S. residents were foreign-born. Assuming no law is passed to reduce annual immigration rates, the Census Bureau projects that the foreign-born population share in the United States will soon eclipse every prior record, and will continue rising to new all-time records every year to come – lowering wages for today’s workers, both immigrant and U.S.-born. This autopilot growth in the labor supply continues even as automation steadily reduces demand for workers.

As one further mathematical comparison: the total migrant population in all of Latin America is 7.75 million (many being regional migrants), meaning that the U.S. has admitted more people from outside its boundaries than 21 different Latin American countries put together and the E.U, combined.

U.S. Has 6 Times More Migrants Than All Latin American Nations Combined

21 Latin American nations host 7.8M combined migrants, U.S. hosts 45.8M



Source: *International Migration Report 2013*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations. Chart produced by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and the National Interest, Chairman Jeff Sessions.

U.S. Has 6 Times More Migrants Than All Latin American Nations Combined

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

The United States resettles the largest number of migrants in the world, and provides more funding and benefits than any other country in the world and any other region in the world. These are the facts: the U.S. contains about 4.5 percent of global population but hosts about 20 percent of the world's global migrants. As a matter of comparison, Latin America contains nearly twice as much of the world's population – more than 8.5 percent – but houses only about 3.35 percent of the world's migrants. While the United States takes in one-fifth of global migrants, no other nation on earth has taken in more than one-twentieth.

About 1 in 40 of all migrants living in the U.S. today are from the Middle East or North Africa; however, that population has been rapidly growing. More than 1 in 10 of the annual permanent migrants resettled in the U.S. is a Muslim migrant. By contrast, only about 1 in 300 of all migrants living in Mexico today are from the Middle East or North Africa. (About 1 in 7 migrants in Mexico hail from other Latin American countries, and about 7 in 10 migrants in Mexico are from Canada or the United States). To provide further perspective: in 2010 there were 3,166 migrants from the Middle East living in Mexico; between 2001 and today, the United States has issued green cards to approximately 900,000 migrants from the Middle East and 1.5 million to migrants from Muslim countries. Because it's only a ten-year figure for the U.S., that means the U.S. has permanently resettled well more than 300 times as many Middle Eastern migrants as Mexico, for example.

In terms of long-term migration trends, the Pew Research Center observes that the United States will continue to greatly exceed Latin America in terms of Middle Eastern migration:

“Most of the projected growth in the region's Muslim population will take place in North America, particularly in the U.S. and Canada. If current trends continue, the Muslim population in the United States is projected to more than double in the next 20 years, from 2.6 million in 2010 to 6.2 million in 2030...Of all the countries in the Americas, Canada and the U.S. are expected to have by far the largest percentage increases in the size of their Muslim populations, 183.1% and 139.5%, respectively...By 2030, the U.S. is projected to have a larger number of Muslims than any European country other than Russia (which is expected to have 19 million

BACKGROUND CONTINUED

Muslims by 2030) and France (which is expected to have 6.9 million Muslims in 2030). By comparison, the United Kingdom and Germany are each projected to have nearly 5.6 million Muslims in 2030.”

Pew also observes that: “If current trends continue, about 130,000 Muslims are expected to be granted permanent residency in the United States annually by 2030.” It is important to note this not an estimate of the much large figure of total annual migration (i.e. foreign students, guest workers, asylum-seekers, etc.) but permanent resettlement.

Country-By-Country Breakdown

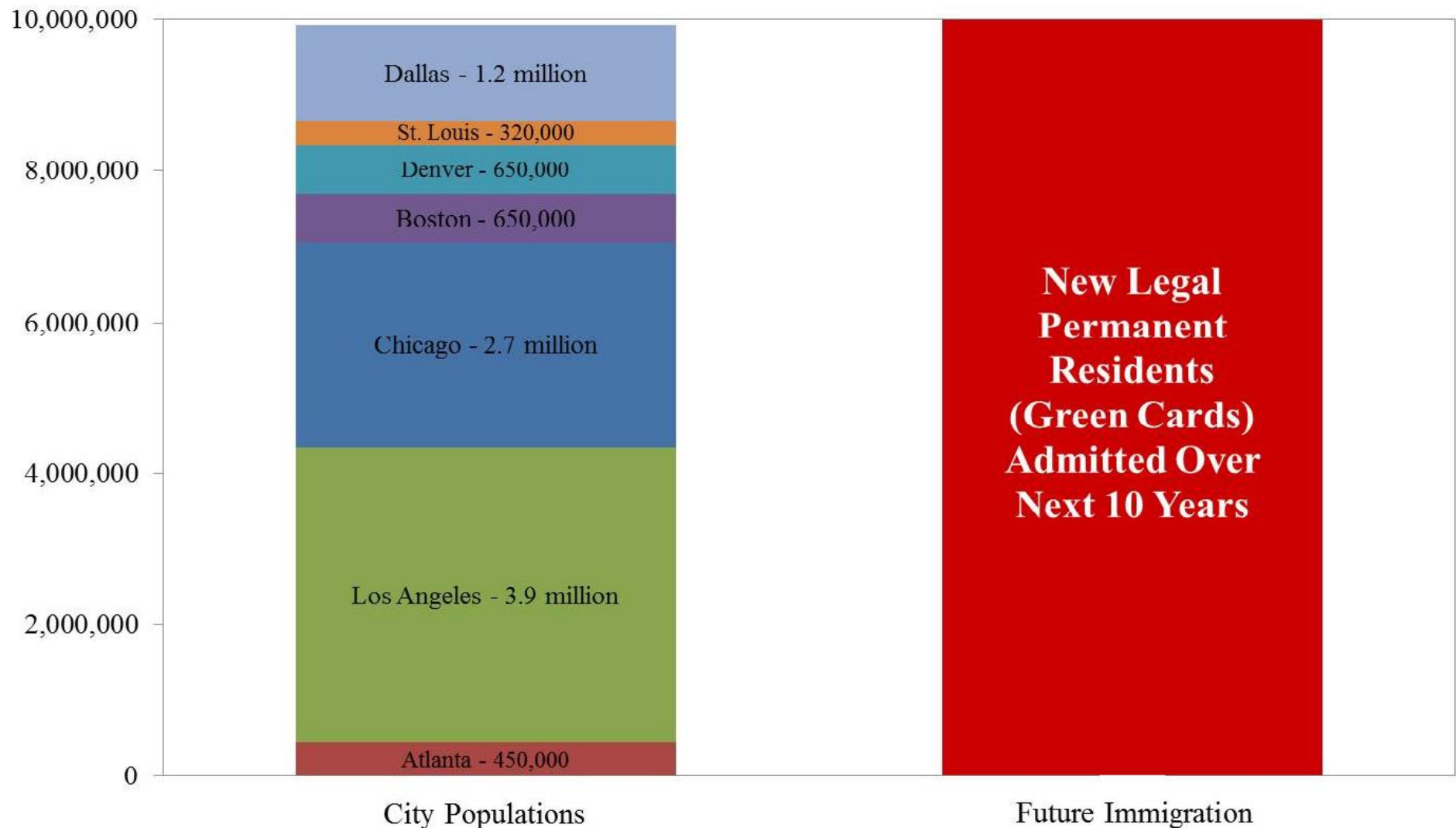
[Note: For the purposes of this analysis, island nations with extremely small populations were excluded, as they do not affect the totals in any statistically significant way.]

UNITED STATES: Total Population: 320,050,090 / Migrant Population: 48,785,090

LATIN AMERICA: Total Population: 603,855,084 / Migrant Population: 7,754,084

- **Mexico:** 1,103,460 Migrants
- **Central America:** 653,796 migrants
 - Belize (.5 million migrants); Costa Rica (.4 million migrants); El Salvador (.04 million migrants); Guatemala (.07 million migrants); Honduras (.02 million migrants); Nicaragua (.04 million migrants); Panama (.15 million migrants)
- **South America:** 4,771,743 migrants
 - Argentina (1.8 million migrants); Bolivia (.15 million migrants); Brazil (.6 million migrants); Chile (.4 million migrants); Columbia (.12 million migrants); Ecuador (.4 million migrants); Paraguay (.1 million migrants); Peru (.1 million migrants); Uruguay (.07 million migrants); Venezuela (1.2 million migrants)
- **The Caribbean:** 613,432 migrants
 - Cuba (.02 million migrants); Dominican Republic (.4 million migrants); Haiti (.04 million migrants); Puerto Rico (.3 million immigrants)

U.S. To Legally Admit More New Immigrants Over Next Decade Than Population Of Half-Dozen Major American Cities Combined



Source: Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and the National Interest compilation of data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Department of Homeland Security Yearbook of Immigration Statistics.

U.S. To Legally Admit More New Immigrants Over Decade Than Population Of Half-Dozen Major American Cities Combined

BACKGROUND FROM THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST:

The predominant supply of low-wage immigration into the United States occurs legally, and the total amount of immigration to the United States has risen dramatically over the last four decades.

Under current federal policy, the U.S. issues “green cards” to about one million new Legal Permanent Residents (LPRs) every single year. For instance, according to the Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. issued 5.25 million green cards in the last five years, for an average of 1.05 million new permanent immigrants annually.

New lifetime immigrants admitted with green cards gain guaranteed legal access to federal benefits, as well as guaranteed work authorization. LPRs can also petition to bring their relatives to the United States, and both the petitioner and the relatives can become naturalized citizens.

If Congress does not pass legislation to cut immigration rates, the U.S. will legally add at least 10 million new permanent immigrants over the next 10 years—a bloc of new residents larger than the cities of Atlanta (population: 447,000), Los Angeles (3.88 million), Chicago (2.7 million), Boston (645,000), Denver (650,000), St. Louis (318,000), and Dallas (1.25 million) combined.

In the post-World War II boom decades of the 1950s and 1960s, annual legal admissions were roughly two-thirds lower, averaging together less than 3 million grants of permanent residency per decade—or about 285,000 annually. Moreover, due to a variety of factors, including lower stay rates and stay incentives, the total foreign-born population in the United States actually declined from about 10.3 million in 1950 to 9.7 million in 1960 and 9.6 million in 1970. During this economic period, compensation for American workers nearly doubled. These lower midcentury immigration levels were the product of a federal policy change—after the last period of large-scale immigration that had begun in roughly 1880, President Coolidge argued that a slowing of immigration would benefit both U.S.-born and immigrant-workers: “We want to keep wages and living conditions good for everyone who is now here or who may come here. As a nation, our first duty must be to those who are already our inhabitants, whether native or immigrants. To them we owe an especial and a weighty obligation.” Indeed, recent immigrants are among those most economically impacted by the arrival of large numbers of new workers brought in to compete for the same jobs.

Beginning around 1970, a series of immigration changes (enacted 50 years ago, in 1965) began to take hold. Since that time, the foreign-born population in the United States has increased four-fold to a record 41.3 million in 2013. In some cities, like Los Angeles and New York, about 4 in 10 residents were born outside the United States. Another trend occurred during this period, as reported by the New York Times: “The share of prime-age men — those 25 to 54 years old — who are not working has more than tripled since the late 1960s...since the turn of the century, the share of women without paying jobs has been rising, too.”

Yet the immigration “reform” considered by Congress most recently—the 2013 Senate “Gang of Eight” immigration bill—would have *tripled* the number of green cards issued over the next 10 years. Instead of issuing 10 million grants of legal permanent residency, the Gang of Eight proposal would have issued at least 30 million grants of legal permanent residency during the next decade (or more than 3 times the entire population of the state of North Carolina).

Finally, it is worth observing that the 10 million grants of new permanent residency under current law is not an estimate of total immigration. In fact, increased flows of legal immigration actually tend to correlate with increased flows of illegal immigration: the former helps provide networks and pull factors for the latter. Most of the top-sending countries for legal immigration are also the top-sending countries for illegal immigration.

Additionally, the U.S. legally issues each year a substantial number of temporary visas which provided opportunities for visa overstays, a major source of illegal immigration. The Census Bureau therefore projects that absent a change in federal policy, net immigration (the difference between the number coming and the number going) will total 14 million by 2025. Not only is the population of foreign-born at a record level, but Census projects that, in just eight years, the percentage of the country that is foreign-born will reach the highest level ever recorded in U.S. history, with more than 1 in 7 residents being foreign-born and, unlike the prior wave, surge towards 1 in 6 and continually upward, setting new records each and every year. In 1970, less than 1 in 21 residents were foreign-born.

According to Gallup: “Fewer than one in four Americans favor increased immigration... More Americans think immigration should be decreased than increased, and by a nearly two-to-one margin.” And a poll from Kellyanne Conway shows by a nearly 10-1 margin Americans think companies should improve wages and conditions for workers already living inside the United States before bringing in new workers from abroad.